

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 94 18:09:02 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #392
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 8 Apr 94 Volume 94 : Issue 392

Today's Topics:

ARRL DX Bulletin #19 - April 7, 1994

HAM ON BIKE

how's FM broadcast for freq. standard? (2 msgs)

How phasing SSB Exciters Work (Was: RF and AF speech processors)

Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast & Review for 09 April

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>

Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>

Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 8 Apr 94 17:54:29 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!gatech!
newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!usenet@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: ARRL DX Bulletin #19 - April 7, 1994
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

ZCZC AE17

QST de W1AW

DX Bulletin 19 ARLD019

>From ARRL Headquarters

Newington CT April 7, 1994

To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD019

ARLD019 DX news

The items in this week's bulletin are courtesy of Patrick,
F6BLQ/TU5DX, Emir, 9A2NR, Bob, N4CD, Chod, VP2ML, the DX Bulletin,

the Ohio/Penn DX Bulletin, the Yankee Clipper Contest Club PacketCluster network and Contest Corral from the pages of QST. Thanks.

RWANDA. Paul, F6EXV, plans to continue on as 9X5DX until the end of May. Check 18140 kHz between 1630 and 1700z. He requests all to please avoid making duplicate QSOs. QSL via F2VX.

IRAQ. YI9CW gets on 14006 kHz at 1745z, 18075 kHz between 1400 and 1600z, and 24900 kHz at around 1345z. QSL via SP5AUC.

NIGERIA. Patrick, TU5DX, has left the Ivory Coast and is now in the Lagos area. Here are some recent spots for 5N. Sam, 5N6ZHM, on 14235 kHz at 2239z. QSL via WA5TUD. 5N1MRE on 14207 kHz at 2116z. George, 5N8LRG on 14347 kHz at 2318z. Paolo, 5N8NDP, on 14347 kHz at 2313z. QSL via IK5JAN.

KERGUELEN ISLAND. Pierre, FT5XJ, was heard this past weekend for over an hour on 14288 kHz starting around 0315z. QSL via F5NLL.

ETHIOPIA. Cards for the 9F2CW/A operation of Rudi, DK7PE, from Asmara will be accepted for Ethiopia credit. Although the operation was from the same hotel as the 9ER1TA/TB operation, licensing was from the Transitional Government of Ethiopia. All other operations from Asmara since 1991 have been licensed by the Provisional Government of Eritrea.

MONACO. A two-day, CW only operation by Luc, I1YRL, will start at 1100z April 9. QSL via I1YRL.

ITU HQ GENEVA. Luc gets around. I1YRL will be operating ITU Hq station 4U1ITU during the next few weeks. Prefix hunters note that the call 4U9ITU will be used during April. QSL via I1YRL.

BERMUDA. Fred, K1EFI, will sign /VP9 May 12 through 20, with most efforts concentrated on 80 through 10 meter CW. QSL via K1EFI.

ANGUILLA. Listen for KB8WC, N8LXS and K080 to sign VP2EOH April 18, 19 and 20. QSL via K8BL.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS. The VP2EOH crew will sign V47WC from Nevis on SSB and V47XS on CW April 22 through 27. 40 meter CW will get special attention. QSL V47WC via KB8WC, and V47XS via N8LXS.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. Newly licensed 9Y4TSB has been heard on 21360 kHz between 2000 and 2100z. QSL to Trueman Braithwaite, Bon Accord, Tobago, West Indies.

ON A SOMBER NOTE. Eva, PY2PE, a well known friend of the DX community became a Silent Key on April 1.

QSL NOTES. Emir, 9A2NR, is handling cards for Zaim, T99Z. Cards for VP2E/N4CD and VP2E/N2TPH should go via the the 1992 CBA of N4CD. TU5DX logs for October 1992 to February 1994 are in the hands of QSL Manager F6ELE.

THIS WEEKEND ON THE RADIO. The Japan International DX Contest for CW, sponsored by Five Nine Magazine, is a 24 hour event starting at 2300z April 9 for 20, 15 and 10 meters. Japanese stations will exchange RST and prefecture number, typically 01 through 50. All others exchange RST and CQ zone. For more info check page 127 of January QST.

The MARAC County Hunters SSB Contest, sponsored by the Mobile AR Awards Club, runs from 0000z April 9 to 2400z April 10. Stateside stations exchange signal report, county and state. All others send Province or DXCC country instead of state. Further details appear on page 119 of March QST.

NNNN

--

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@wrksys.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!wrksys.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street - ML03-6/C9 Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

Date: 8 Apr 94 23:43:51 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!kustu1.berkeley.edu!user@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: HAM ON BIKE
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>fred@dke.pgh.pa.us writes:
>>I'm trying to install a Kenwood 732A (UHF/VHF) Ham radio on my 86
>>Goldwing SEi.
>>
>>I would like to intergrate it into the existing Honda intercom/radio
>>system if possible.
[...]

LVSY@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu wrote:
> A few months ago, Motorcycle Consumer News had an article on Motorcycle
> mobiles...

Here's the club info from that magazine (September '93):

Motorcycle Amateur Radio Club
Ray Davis, President
3 Lindberg
Irvine, CA 92720

I can look up the phone number too, if you want it.

Good luck,
Tim Ikeda (timi@mendel.berkeley.edu)

Date: Thu, 7 Apr 1994 21:07:32 GMT
From: pa.dec.com!nntpd.lkg.dec.com!ryn.mro.dec.com!est.enet.dec.com!
randolph@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: how's FM broadcast for freq. standard?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I just acquired one of the Optoelectronics 1200 MHz handheld freq counters. In looking for a simple, cheap way to calibrate it, I note that it picks up the nearby FM broadcast station as 107.2999 MHz when I connect a rubber duck... how close can I assume those guys are? The way the counter is set up, the higher the standard freq, the better your calibration. Zero-beating WWV won't get me as close as something less definitive at 100 MHz or higher.

-Tom R. N100Q randolph@est.enet.dec.com

Date: 8 Apr 94 22:42:59 GMT
From: agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!csn!col.hp.com!
news.dtc.hp.com!hpsc.it.sc.hp.com!icon!lkraft@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: how's FM broadcast for freq. standard?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Ken A. Nishimura (kennish@kabuki.EECS.Berkeley.EDU) wrote:

: >
: > The above is correct, Part 73 requires 2 KHz accuracy. However, one
: > must be careful in using FM broadcast. It is wideband FM, in that
: > Beta (deviation index) can exceed the first zero crossing of the Bessel
: > Function or 2.405. When that happens, the carrier can disappear, and
: > then reappear in inverted phase. I am not sure how your frequency
: > counter will react to this.
: >

The above is certainly true in the frequency domain, but in the time domain (where frequency counters like to live) the RF can have only one voltage value at a given instant and continues to

have zero (or some threshold) crossings, so the counter will still read it. My guess is that if the modulation is symmetrical (except if it's something like rap music) then the counter should average out the variations in period over a long sample time.

: >

: > Of course, if you have \$\$ you can buy a HP 5071A enhanced cesium beam standard. Accurate to at least 1 part in 10^{13} .

: >

: > -Ken

: >

Interesting devices. Had my hands in an older 5061A once. I recall NBS used to have several that were averaged together somehow.

L

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 1994 00:27:38 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!
magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!csn!col.hp.com!fc.hp.com!wayne@ames.arpa
Subject: How phasing SSB Exciters Work (Was: RF and AF speech processors)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

tomb@lsid.hp.com wrote:

>Wayne Covington (wayne@fc.hp.com) wrote:

>: Another interesting case is to start with a conventional elliptic function
>: bandpass response, then proceed to the two networks with flat group delay
>: and 90 degree phase difference, keeping the nice elliptic magnitude response.
>: The finite jw-axis zeros may well wreak havoc -- with the number of poles
>: and zeros (for the same overall tolerances on amplitude and phase errors as
>: you have above) increasing significantly.

>If you look at this a little differently, it's easy to see that the number
>of poles & zeros shouldn't be significantly affected. Come up with a
>pair of filters for quadrature phase that you are happy with for
>amplitude and phase matching. Add the same zeros and/or poles to
>both. Then the amplitude and phase matching will be unchanged. However,
>it should be easier to put the frequency shaping outside the quadrature
>phase network, since it can then be guaranteed to be identical for both
>channels. Leave the quadrature network all-pass; if you wish, shape its
>absolute phase to compensate the frequency-shaping filter. At least, that
>is how I'd approach it if I were constrained to do it analog.

I think the key phrase is "shape its absolute phase to compensate the frequency-shaping filter." I didn't explain the situation I had in mind

very well. Let me try again.

Suppose the system has been realized with a conventional all-pole bandpass filter such as Chebychev or Butterworth for the amplitude shaping, followed by all-pass networks to flatten the system's group delay and get the 90-degree phase difference. The 90-degree phase difference and flatness of group delay are just within certain tolerances.

Now you decide to improve the amplitude response (better shape factor) by changing the bandpass filter to the elliptic version, with the same number of poles but additional jw-axis zeros. You try to readjust the all-pass networks to restore the flat group delay and the 90-degree phase difference to within the original tolerances.

My conjecture is that this cannot be done without adding more all-pass pole-zero pairs. If the group delay is within tolerance, the 90-degree phase difference isn't, or vice-versa.

Wayne

Date: 8 Apr 94 17:09:56 GMT
From: agate!overload.lbl.gov!dog.ee.lbl.gov!ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!usenet@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast & Review for 09 April
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
April 08 to April 17, 1994

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

Can your HF propagation software draw globally contoured "weather-type" maps of maximum usable frequencies, show you the position of the auroral zones, produce broadcast coverage maps of signal qualities or multipathing, ray trace signals through the ionosphere, analyze signal behavior as it passes through regions of sporadic-E, or compute the signal quality between any two geographical points? SKYCOM will, and much much more.

For information regarding the powerful new HF propagation software for PC computers known as SKYCOM, send an e-mail message to:

"C0ler@Solar.Stanford.Edu", write to us at the above address, or call the recorded message at: 403-756-2386 (approx. 3-4 minutes).

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FORECASTS AT A GLANCE

	10.7 cm	HF Propagation							+/-	CON				SID				AU.BKSR DX				Mag	Aurora			
	SolrFlx	LO	MI	HI	PO	SWF	%MUF	%	ENH	LO	MI	HI	LO	MI	HI	%	K	Ap	LO	MI	HI					
--	-----	-----								-----				-----					----		-----					
08	075	F	P	VP	VP	05	-40	65	05	NA	NA	NA	05	30	45	25	6	40	NV	MO	HI					
09	075	G	P	VP	VP	05	-40	65	05	NA	NA	NA	04	30	45	25	5	35	NV	MO	MO					
10	075	G	P	P	P	05	-35	65	05	NA	NA	NA	03	25	40	25	5	30	NV	MO	MO					
11	080	G	F	P	P	10	-35	70	10	NA	NA	NA	03	25	35	25	5	27	NV	LO	MO					
12	080	G	F	P	P	10	-30	70	10	NA	NA	NA	03	20	30	30	4	24	NV	LO	MO					
13	080	G	G	P	P	10	-25	70	10	NA	NA	NA	02	20	30	30	4	20	NV	NV	MO					
14	080	G	G	F	F	10	-20	65	10	NA	NA	NA	02	15	25	35	4	18	NV	NV	LO					
15	085	G	G	F	F	10	-15	65	10	NA	NA	NA	02	10	20	35	3	15	NV	NV	LO					
16	085	G	G	F	F	10	-10	65	10	NA	NA	NA	02	10	20	35	3	15	NV	LO	MO					
17	085	G	F	P	P	10	-15	65	10	NA	NA	NA	03	20	30	30	4	24	NV	LO	MO					

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (08 APR - 17 APR)

EXTREMELY SEVERE																					HIGH
VERY SEVERE STORM																					HIGH
SEVERE STORM																					MODERATE
MAJOR STORM	*																				LOW - MOD.
MINOR STORM	***	**		*	*																LOW
VERY ACTIVE	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	*									**				NONE
ACTIVE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	**	***				***				NONE
UNSETTLED	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***				NONE
QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***				NONE
VERY QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***				NONE

Geomagnetic Field	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun											Anomaly
Conditions	Given in 8-hour UT intervals																				Intensity

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 70%

NOTES:

Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

60-DAY GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

76							J	
72							J	
68							J	
65							J	
61							J	
57		JJ					J	
53	JJ	JJ					J	
49	JJ	JJ		J			JJ	
46	JJ	JJ		J			JJ	
42	JJ	JJ		M J	M		JJ M	
38	JJ M	JJ		MMJ	M		JJ M	
34	JJ MM	JJ		MMJMMM	M		JJ MM	
30	JJMMMM	JJ		MMJMMM	M M		MJJMMM	
27	JJMMMMAA	JJ	A	MMJMMM	AM M	A	MJJMMM	
23	JJMMMMAA	JJ	A	MMJMMM	AM M	A	MJJMMM	
19	JJMMMMAA	JJ	A	MMJMMMAA	M M	A	MJJMMM	
15	JJMMMMAAA	A JJ	A	MMJMMMAA	MAMA	AAAA	MJJMMM	
11	JJMMMMAAAAU	AUJJ U	UA	MMJMMMAA	MAMAU	AAAAU	U MJJMMM	
8	JJMMMMAAAAUU	AUJJU U	UUUA	UMMJMMMAA	MAMAUU	AAAAUUUU	U MJJMMM	
4	JJMMMMAAAAUUU	AUJJUQUQUUUUU	AQQUMMJMMMAA	MAMAUU	AAAAUUUUQUUQ	MJJMMM		
0	JJMMMMAAAAUUU	AUJJUQUQUUUUU	AQQUMMJMMMAA	MAMAUU	AAAAUUUUQUUQ	MJJMMM		

Chart Start Date: Day #038

NOTES:

This graph is determined by plotting the greater of either the planetary A-index or the Boulder A-index. Graph lines are labelled according to the severity of the activity which occurred on each day. The left-hand column represents the associated A-Index for that day.

Q = Quiet, U = Unsettled, A = Active, M = Minor Storm,
J = Major Storm, and S = Severe Storm.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX

```

109 |
108 |      **
107 |      ** **
106 |      ***** **
105 |      *****
104 |      *****
103 |      *****

```



```

102 |          *****
101 |   *   *****   *
100 |   *   *****   *
099 |   *   *****   *
098 |   * *****   ***
097 |   * *****   ***
096 | * * *****   *****
095 | *** ***** * *****
094 | **** ***** *****
093 | *****          *          *
092 | *****          *          **
091 | *****          *          *****
090 | *****          **          *****
089 | *****          **          *****
088 | *****          *****
087 | *****          *****
086 | *****          *****
085 | *****
084 | *****
083 | *****
082 | *****
081 | *****
080 | *****
079 | *****
078 | *****
077 | *****
076 | *****
075 | *****
074 | *****
073 | *****
072 | *****

```

Chart Start: Day #038

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX

```

108 | -----
107 |          *****
106 | *****
105 | *****
104 | *****
103 | *****
102 | *****
101 | *****
100 | *****

```

```

099 | ***** |
098 | ***** |
097 | ***** |
096 | ***** |
-----

```

Chart Start: Day #038

NOTES:

The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS

```

-----
128 | |
122 | |
116 | |
110 | |
104 | |
098 | |
092 | |
086 | |
080 | * |
074 | * |
068 | ** |
062 | *** |
056 | *** |
050 | *** |
044 | *** |
038 | *** |
032 | *** |
026 | *** |
020 | *** |
014 | *** |
008 | *** |
002 | *** |
000 | *** |
-----

```

Chart Start: Day #038

NOTES:

The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the

daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (08 APR - 17 APR)

High Latitude Paths

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 65%	EXTREMELY GOOD												
	VERY GOOD												
	GOOD												
	FAIR							*	**	**	**	*	
	POOR	*	*	**	**	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	VERY POOR	*	*	*	*	*							*
	EXTREMELY POOR	*											
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	PROPAGATION QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		
		Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals											
-----		-----											

Middle Latitude Paths

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 65%	EXTREMELY GOOD												
	VERY GOOD												
	GOOD						*	**	**	***	***	**	
	FAIR	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	*			*	
	POOR	*	*	*	*	*	*						
	VERY POOR	*											
	EXTREMELY POOR												

	PROPAGATION QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		
		Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals											

Low Latitude Paths

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 70%	EXTREMELY GOOD												
	VERY GOOD												
	GOOD	*	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	FAIR	* *	*	*									
	POOR												
	VERY POOR												
	EXTREMELY POOR												

	PROPAGATION QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		
		Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals											

NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

20%	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	20%	* * * * *
0%	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	0%	* * * * * * * * * * *
-----	--- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- ---		- - - - - - - - - - -
CHANCE OF	Fri Sat Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun		F S S M T W T F S S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
-----	-----		-----

LOW LATITUDES

FORECAST Given in 8 hour local time intervals											SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT										
CONFIDENCE Fri Sat Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun											F S S M T W T F S S										
----- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- ---											- - - - - - - - - - -										
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%										
40%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%										
60%	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	60%										
80%											80%										
100%											100%										
=====	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==		-----									
100%											100%										
80%											80%										
60%						*	*	*	*	*	60%										
40%	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%										
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%	*	*								
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		- - - - - - - - - - -									
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals										AURORAL BACKSCATTER										

NOTES:

These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 30 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (08 APR - 17 APR)

High Latitude Locations

[illegible]

	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		
	INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight											

Middle Latitude Locations

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 65%	EXTREMELY HIGH												
	VERY HIGH												
	HIGH												
	MODERATE	*	*	*	*								
	LOW	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	*	***	*		
	NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		
	INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight											

Low Latitude Locations

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 75%	EXTREMELY HIGH												
	VERY HIGH												
	HIGH												
	MODERATE												
	LOW	*											
	NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		
	INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight											

NOTE:

Version 2.00b of our Professional Dynamic Auroral Oval Simulation Software Package is now available. This professional software is particularly valuable to radio communicators, aurora photographers, educators, and astronomers. For more information regarding this software, contact: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.CA", or "C0ler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca" or to: "C0ler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

Date: Thu, 7 Apr 94 19:50:18 GMT
From: pacbell.com!amdahl!netcomsv!butch!enterprise!news@ames.arpa
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2ns4t8\$ch@toads.pgh.pa.us>, <2nsc27\$lgo@linus.mitre.org>,
<1994Apr6.141056.25242@news.unr.edu>d
Subject : Re: HAM ON BIKE

In article <1994Apr6.141056.25242@news.unr.edu>, destree@unr.edu (Louis Destree)
writes:

|> BTW: I've noticed a LOT of ham calls in .sig files here on rec.moto.
|> Wonder why...
|>
|> Louis A. Destree University of Nevada, Reno
|> destree@equinox.unr.edu <> destree@equinox.bitnet Electrical Engineering
|> Amateur Radio: N7XNX Bike: 1980 Honda CB750C
|> "When things go from bad to worse, the cycle will repeat itself!"

Probably because so many of us have moaned, cussed, etc. to install/
repair \$400 M/C CB radios that wouldn't get out over 1/2 mile and then
figured out that 2m and 70cm was a heck of a lot easier to work with!

Either that, or the mentality of those that ride motorcycles is compatible
with those who climb 50+ foot towers and build 3000V power supplies for
fun!

73s, George Lyle, R100RT, N7TNJ

PS: Louis, if you hear K7ZAU on the air, say 'hi', He's my dad and lives in CC.

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #392
